

A New *Cychropsis* (Coleoptera, Carabidae) from  
Arunachal Pradesh, Northeast India

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**Abstract** A new species of the genus *Cychropsis* is described from Arunachal Pradesh of Northeast India under the name *Cychropsis* (s. str.) *dembickyi*.

Early in the summer of 2004, a series of cychrine beetles were collected by two Czech naturalists from the alpine region of western Arunachal Pradesh of Northeast India, and they were submitted to me for identification and taxonomic study. Judging from the external and male genitalic features, it was apparent that the beetle in question belongs to the genus *Cychropsis* (s. str.), but was readily discriminated from all the known taxa belonging to the same genus. In the present paper, I am going to introduce it into science as a new species. The abbreviations used herein are the same as those explained in previous papers of mine.

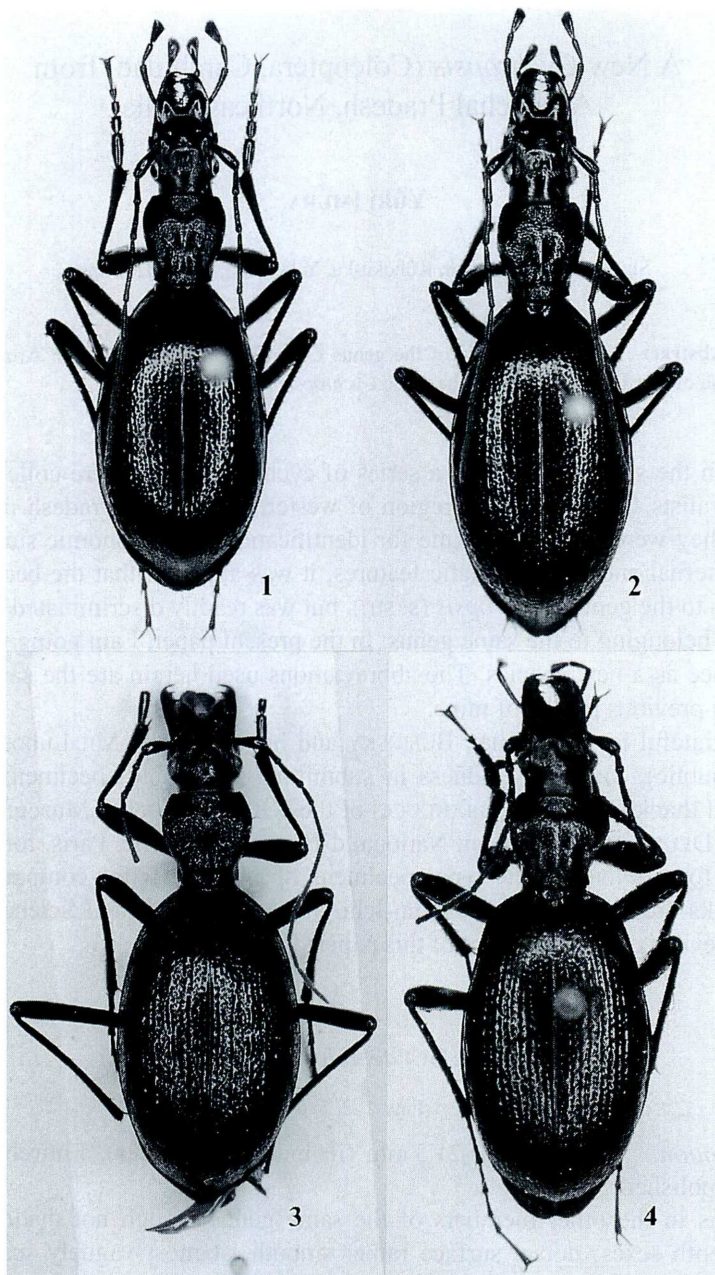
I am grateful to Mr. Roman BUSINSKÝ and his colleague, Mr. Lubos DEMBICKÝ (Czech Republic), for their kindness in submitting invaluable specimens to me for study. Also I thank Dr. Michel BRANCUCCI of the Naturhistorisches Museum Basel and Dr. Thierry DEUVE of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, for kindly taking trouble for the loan of the type specimens of *Cychropsis* for comparative study. Heartly thanks are also due to Dr. Shun-Ichi UÉNO of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, for revising the manuscript of this paper.

*Cychropsis* (s. str.) *dembickyi* IMURA, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2, 5–6)

**Description.** Length: 18.1–21.3 mm (including mandibles). Entirely black and moderately polished.

Head as in the other members of the same genus though not distinctly hypertrophic in both sexes; dorsal surface rather smooth, at most vaguely scattered with small punctures on frons, and obliquely rugulose on both sides of vertex; retinaculum of mandibles bidentate, with the anterior tooth a little longer than the posterior on both sides; terminal segments of palpi not strongly dilated in both sexes; penultimate segment of labial palpus quadrisetose, though rarely pentasetose maybe due to mal-forma-



Figs. 1-4. Habitus of *Cychropsis* (s. str.) spp. — 1-2, *C. dembickyi* sp. nov., from Se La (1, ♂, holotype; 2, ♀, paratype); 3, *C. wittmeri* (holotype, ♂, from Pele La, in coll. Naturhistorisches Museum Basel); 4, *C. sikkimensis* (lectotype, ♂, from Gnatong, in coll. Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris).

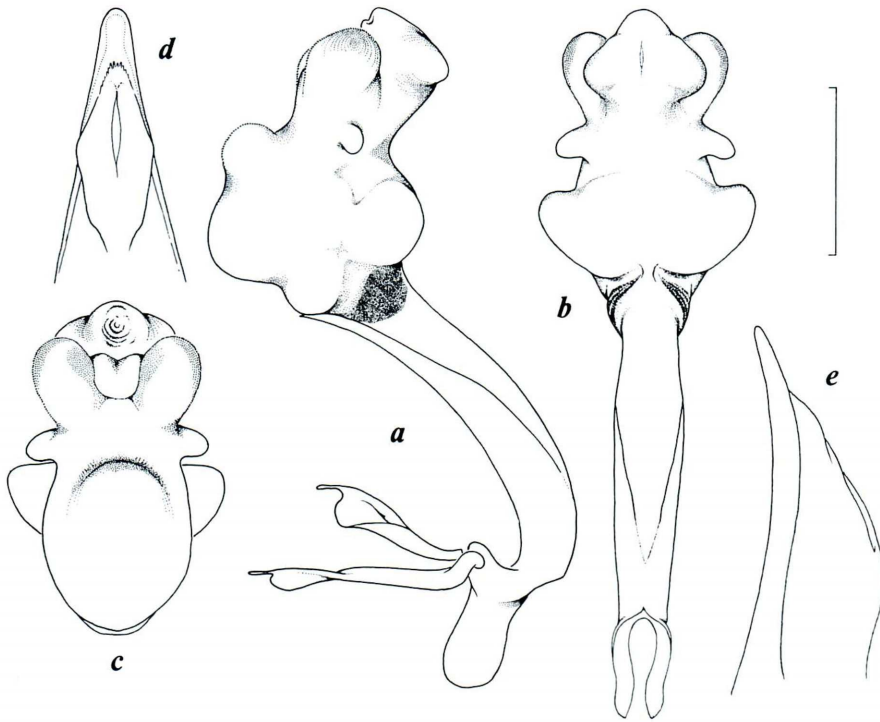
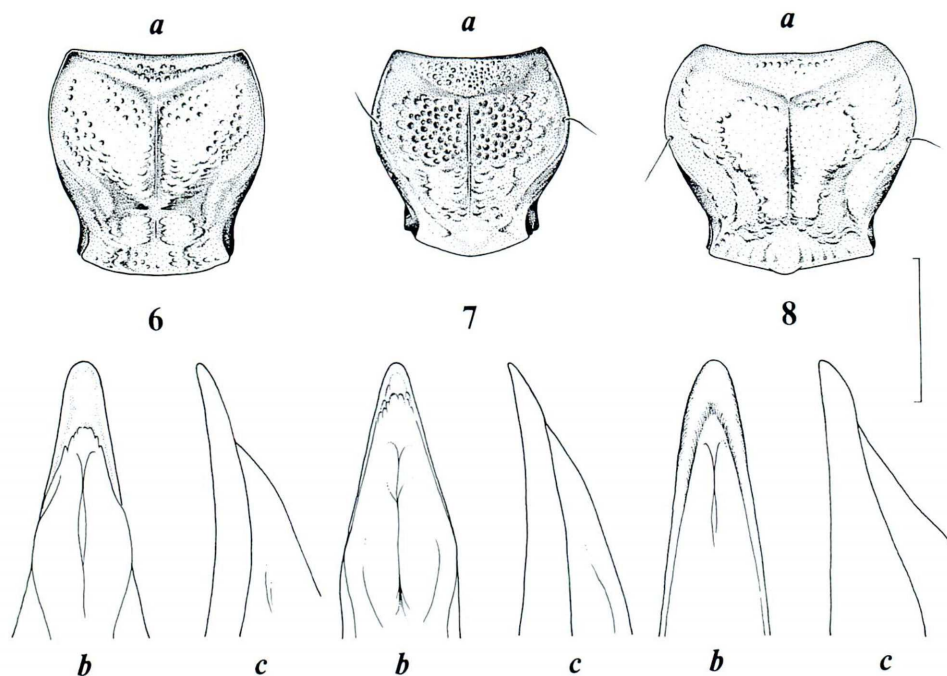


Fig. 5. Male genital organ of *Cychropsis* (s. str.) *dembickyi* sp. nov., from Se La. — a, Aedeagus with fully everted endophallus and paramere in right lateral view; b, ditto in view from aedeagal base; c, ditto in view from aedeagal apex; d, apical part of aedeagus in dorsal view; e, ditto in right lateral view. Scale: 2 mm for a–c; 1 mm for d & f.

tion; antennae reaching the basal two-thirds of elytra in male and extending slightly beyond middle of elytra in female.

Pronotum small, subcordate, almost as long as or a little longer than wide, widest near apical quarter, and much more acutely narrowed towards base than towards apex; PW/HW 1.14–1.20, PW/PL 0.89–1.00, PW/PAW 1.25–1.30, PW/PBW 1.40–1.56, PBW/PAW 0.82–0.89; apical margin nearly straight or very shallowly emarginate, with front angles obtusely rounded and weakly protruded anteriorly; lateral sides gently rounded in front and weakly sinuate towards base, rather remarkably constricted before hind angles which are triangularly and rather prominently protruded laterally, with the tip not sharply pointed; disc weakly convex above, with subtriangular apical impression widely divergent anteriorly and subquadrate basal impression; discal surface irregularly rugoso-scabrous except for central part which is rather smooth and vaguely punctate; median longitudinal line narrow but clearly impressed throughout except for apical and basal portions; basal foveae longitudinally elongate, more deeply concave in male than in female; lateral margins of pronotum narrowly bordered in anterior halves,





Figs. 6–8. Pronota and aedeagi of *Cychropsis* (s. str.) spp. — 6, *C. dembickyi* sp. nov. (holotype, ♂, from Se La); 7, *C. wittmeri* (holotype, ♂, from Pele La); 8, *C. sikkimensis* (lectotype, ♂, from Gnatong). — a, Pronotum in dorsal view; b, apical part of aedeagus in dorsal view; c, ditto in right lateral view. Scale: 2 mm for a; 0.66 mm for b & c.

but the borders become unclear in posterior halves; lateral setae completely lost.

Elytra long oval, moderately convex above, widest at middle in both sexes, almost equally narrowed towards base and apices, with the shoulders strongly effaced; EW/PW 2.07–2.25, EL/EW 1.61–1.73; elytral surface smooth, with each interval hardly convex above, only rows of punctures between intervals being prominently recognized; propleura rather remarkably punctate, epipleura vaguely so, episterna and lateral sides of abdominal sternites almost smooth; sternal sulci unrecognized; metacoxa unisetose, only posterior seta being recognized; metatrochanter setiferous; basal three segments of male foretarsus dilated with hair pads on ventral surface.

*Type locality.* Se La Pass (27°30'N/92°06'E), open alpine scree slope, 4,200–4,400 m in altitude, southeast of Tawang, in western Arunachal Pradesh, Northeast India.

*Type series.* Holotype: ♂, 29~31-V-2004, R. BUSINSKÝ & L. DEMBICKÝ leg., in coll. Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo. Paratypes: 18♂♂, 27♀♀, same data as for the holotype, in colls. Y. IMURA & R. BUSINSKÝ.

*Notes.* Judging from weakly dilated terminal segments of the male palpi and

uniquely configured endophallus, the present new species doubtless belongs to the subgenus *Cychropsis* distributed mainly on the Himalayas (*vid.*, IMURA, 2001). Morphologically, it is most closely allied to *C. wittmeri* MANDL (1975, p. 145) described from Pele La of Bhutan, but clearly discriminated from the Bhutan race by the following points: 1) size a little larger; 2) dorsal surface of the head much more weakly punctate; 3) the pronotum is a little more elongate (PW/PL 0.89–1.00, while it is 1.04–1.07 in *C. wittmeri*), with the discal punctures much smaller in the size and more weakly impressed; 4) marginal setae of the pronotum are completely lost; 6) elytral shoulders are more effaced; 7) basal two segments of the male foretarsus are a little wider; 8) apical part of the aedeagus longer, less acutely narrowed towards the tip in dorsal view and a little less sharply pointed at the tip in lateral view. The new species is also allied to *C. sikkimensis* FAIRMAIRE (1901, p. 265) described from “Montagnes de Sikkim”, but readily distinguishable from the Sikkim race by differently shaped pronotum, absence of the pronotal marginal setae, slenderer elytra with much more effaced shoulders, differently configured aedeagal apex which is more strongly depressed and more acutely tapered towards the tip. Noticeable is that the aedeagus of *C. dembickyi* nov., the body of which is a little larger of the two, appears smaller than that of *C. sikkimensis*.

The new *Cychropsis* is named after Mr. Lubos DEMBICKÝ who is one of the discoverers of this interesting species.

## 要 約

井村有希：インド北東部アルナチャル・プラデシュにおいて発見されたニセセダカオサムシ属の1新種。—— インド北東部アルナチャル・プラデシュの高所から得られたニセセダカオサムシ属の1種を新種と認め、*Cychropsis* (s. str.) *dembickyi* という新名を与えて記載した。本種は、♂の口肢末端節がつよく広がらないこと、ならびに♂交尾器内袋の基本形態から、ニセセダカオサムシ亜属に属するものと考えられ、ブータンの*C. wittmeri*やシッキムの*C. sikkimensis*に近いが、前胸背板や上翅、♂交尾器などの形態が異なることにより容易に識別される。

## Reference

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